MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883,

Amorements To-Day. Academy of Music Lucia di Lammermoor. IP M. American Institute—Subjection
Fronklyn Fack Theatre—The Duke's Motto, e.P. M.
Cavimo—The Dugger Student, 4P. M.
Commonstant Pronkers—Minated Horses, e.P. M.
Duky's Theatre—Dukes and Sense, \$15 P. M. Clube Dime Museum-19 bewery. Grand Opera Mou e-Ricak House, AP, M. Stadison Square Benire—The Hajah, S.P. M. Rictropolitan Opera Bonne—Rolerto II Diavola. B. Rount Marels Theatre—Frish Articorary. C.P. M. New Park Theatre—The Straights. See. Nible's forden-Escelair | 1 P. M. Novelty Theater, Franklyn-The Black Plat. 1 P. M. People's Theater Consists—the Back Fig. 3 P. M.
People's Theater Quermant Hann. 3 P. M.
San Francisco Minstrels—3 P. M.
Spenger's Palace Sucie Rail—Tarity. 2 and 3 P. M.
Sign Theater—The Bells. 5 P. M.
Clandard Sheater—in the Ranks. 6 P. M. Theater Comique-Contella's Applications. J.P. M. Thalin Theatre-LUL SF M.

Iony Pastor's Theatre-Variety SP M.

Windsor Theatre-Friend and For SP M.

Wildlark & Theatre-Motins CP M.

Bd Av. Treatre-Pancion. SP M.

Gth Av. Theatre-Pap SP N.

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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 17, 1883, was:

Total for the week 982.188 Can He Be Nominated?

Those who suppose that Judge HOLMAN cannot be nominated because the Indiana delegation in the National Democratic Convention will not be instructed to vote for him overlook a long series of prominent events in

the history of the country.
Since Harrison defeated Van Buren in the famous log cabin campaign of 1840, nearly half the Presidential candidates have been surprises to the great mass of the mem bers of their respective parties.

There have been eight or ten of these unexpected candidates. Polk and Pience of the old Democratic party, SEYMOUR and GREELEY of a later period, and FREMONT, HAYES, and GARFIELD of the Republican party, are familiar examples of nominations that excited general astonishment. Hardly less can be said of BRECKINRIDGE LINCOLN. and McCLELLAN.

The same general reasons which caused the nomination of these ten men are now operating to make WILLIAM S. HOLMAN the Democratic candidate.

Put him on the track, and the people will elect him!

Mr. Tilden's Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

In his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the office to which he was elected on Nov. 7, 1876, Mr. TILDEN said:

"In my judgment, an amendment of the Constitutio ought to be devised separating into distinct bills all an propriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriation for other objects, and all independent legislation. It that way only can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the wheel

Like most of Mr. TILDEN's utterances or matters of public policy, these words are full of the far-seeing wisdom that makes them as true now as they were then.

Reform will not get a grip upon the na tional expenditures until we have an intelligible system of national bookkeeping; and we shall never have honest government so long as the necessary and legitimate approprintions can be made to drag jobs through Congress.

It seems to us, however, that something more is needed than the change proposed by Mr. Tilden. The Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to enable the President to veto objectionable items in any appropriation bill without affecting the fortunes of the rest of the bill.

If the new Congress is in carnest for reform, it will, we think, lose no time in proposing such an amendment to the Legislatures of the States.

With this power in the hands of the Presitient, and with a man like Holman in the White House, do you suppose there would be much stealing? Do you suppose there would be much waste of the people's money?

The Adirondacks Again.

The last Legislature appointed a committee consisting of three of its members to examine the condition of the State lands situated in the Adirondack region, with a view of determining what additional measures are necessary to protect the forests in the northern part of the State.

The field work of this committee was com-

pleted some time ago; but their report is not yet made public. Members of the committee, however, through interviews with reporters and otherwise, have very generally allowed It to be understood that they do not consider any further acquisition of land by the State necessary in order to accomplish the desired results, namely, the preservation of an abundant and constant water supply. The committee, if it is correctly reported, has probably reached this conclusion from motives of a false economy. It has doubtless hesitated from recommending the very large expenditure of money necessary to secure controi by the State of such portions of the forest as still remain in private hands. Such econ omy we believe to be misjudged and dangerous. As we have already pointed out, it will be impossible to protect the State lands from fire so long as they are interspersed with bodies of timber belonging to private individuals. Fires started outside the limits of the State's possessions must sooner or later sweep through the whole territory occupied by the northern woods, rendering it until to bear a forest growth again. It must be borne in mind, too, that the portions of the wilderness the steep and rocky mountain slopes of the interior-most essential to the preservation of the streams, are still largely covered with the primeval forests. Lumbering operations have been generally confined t the outer rim of the forest, and as the State is only possessed of lands from which the timber has been removed, the interior forests, most important in their fluvial functions, are still in the hands of private owners, and thus in danger of speedy extermination unless prompt action can be taken to prevent it. It is of the utmost importance that the

original forest growth should not be disturbed, much less destroyed, in the interior part of the wilderness. And yet, unless the State increases by purchase its holdings of Adirondack property, the forest must be cut from even the highest and most inaccessible mountain slopes within a very few years.

forests of spruce and pine, are going. The

owners of these forests have waited long for

the time to come when the condition of the

general lumber supply of the country would

justify the heavy expense of getting their

lumber to market. That time has now

arrived, and they cannot be expected to dis-

pose of their property to the State without a

proper equivalent. If any hesitation is felt

about the propriety of the State expending a

large sum of money in order to control these

forests, it should be borne constantly in mind

that the cost of forest property is rapidly ad-

vancing all over the United States, Northern

pine lands have doubled, and in many cases

quadrupled, in value during the last three

years. It is equally certain that they will

quadruple again before the end of the present

century. A few years ago the whole Adiron-

dack forest might have been purchased at a

merely nominal price; it can be purchased

this year for less money than it will cost to

buy it in any future year. If the purchase,

therefore, has to be made, it should be made

low, and not put off until the market value

of the land has increased. This whole ques-

tion is simply a matter of business. The

question is whether a large sum of money

invested in forest property in the north-

ern part of the State will yield suffi-

cient returns to justify the expenditure.

We believe that it will. We believe

Canal to this State and to this city amounts

to more every year than it will cost to pur-

struction the thriving manufacturing towns

will not remain standing, and irreparable in-

jury will have been inflicted upon this whole

Workingmen and Politics.

We have received the following letter from

the Chairman of the State Committee which

was appointed at the Labor Convention held

at Rochester last September to secure the

"To the Editor or The Sux-Sir: Your criticism of the

Central Labor Union political campaign lacks knowledge of their methods. A committee on political action places a candidate in the field, and the voters of a dis-

trict are supposed to vote for such a candidate. If they

fail, the voter is supposed to have sold out. A political campaign by workingmen who have so much fault to flud with the old parties should at least improve upon the methods of the old parties, in making nominations.

They also refuse to allow their candidate to be endorsed

should not mix with politics. I would ask, How do you expect legislation in the interest of labor, such as limit-

ing the hours of labor, the regulation of child labor, the

abolition of the contract system in prisons, &c., unless the attention of the legislators is directed to such ques-tions and followed up on the day of election by the

otes of those interested in such legislation! You might

say petition; but, sir, we have petitioned for many years in this State and accomplished nothing until organized labor went to the polls. Who suffers by bad laws but'

workingmen ! What party cares for their interest unless

forced by their votes? Can you point to any substantial legislation in the interest of the people, of which the

verkers I mean, for many years by either party ! The

real issue to day before the American people is now best

o advance the interest of labor, and that party which recognizes by acts that interest by whatever name

alled, will certainly carry this State and the country

It will be seen that Mr. BLAIR agrees with

the speakers at the last meeting of the Cen-

tral Labor Union in attributing the defeat of

labor candidates to bribery. He assumes

that the voters who ought to have elected

If that is so, it is a very damaging con-

lession. A political organization which can-

not rely upon the votes of its natural follow-

ers because the chief part of them take

bribes, must always be doomed to failure. No

party can succeed, can even long exist, un-

less it is made up of men who are so strong

in their devotion to it and its principles that

they are beyond the reach of bribes. If the

leaders of a party are corrupt, while the rank

and file of it sound and honest, it may yet

continue vigorous, for the rotten leaders

may be overthrown; but if the rank and file

Mr. Blatk's committee was appointed at a

representative Labor Convention, and con-

ducted a political campaign there agreed

upon, "in order that the voice of labor shall

be heard and its demands properly placed

before the Legislature." Yet the working-

men generally failed to support the candi-

dates put up by it, though "the interest of

labor," according to Mr. Blatt, is neglected

by the other parties, which can only be forced

In our opinion, however, the reason of

that failure was not the insulting one

given by Mr. Blair and the speak-

ers at the Central Labor Union meet-

ing. In matters which concern labor the

members and supporters of the labor or-

ganizations may feel bound by the action of

the Unions. They will strike together for a

rate of pay determined upon, and they will

sustain their allies in a strike. But when it

comes to politics, they demand their right of

individual judgment. They have not ban sed

themselves together to secure uniformity of

political opinion and action, but for certain

material purposes, in which they have a com-

mon interest. They vote as citizens, and not

And it is well for society and for themselves

that they should do so. It would be an evil

day for the country when class distinctions

were created for political purposes. The in

terest of labor, as Mr. BLAIR says, is the

great interest in this country, but it is not

one in which only a distinct class is con-

cerned. It concerns all the people, and legis

lation is good or bad according as it protects

and encourages that common interest-ac-

cording as it harms or benefits the whole

The theory on which Mr. BLAIR conducted

his campaign was not sound enough to ap-

peal to the judgment of the voters, and that

was the reason why they refused to support

his candidates. Intelligent workingmen are

very sensible citizens, and they see that their

interests are the same as those of the whole

community.

as workingmen or Union men distinctively.

to eare for it by the votes of laborers.

are corrupt, it is bound to fall to pieces.

"NEW YORK, NOV. 14, 1883."

those candidates "sold out."

ien are the great majority (brain and physical

" GRORGE BLAIR"

I disagree with you that workingmen's organizations

election of members of the Legislature:

Intelligent action is needed, therefore, and

ommunity.

by other parties.

it is needed at once.

just as well in particular. They demand nothing except what is for the common good. We therefore repeat our advice to the labor Unions that they let politics alone, and confine themselves to the purposes for which they were established. Only in that way can The people of this State must decide, and they keep the respect and confidence of their decide without much further delay, whether the money it will cost to acquire those potmembers. If they make attempts at political tions of the Adirondack wilderness now dictation, they will prepare the way for their belonging to private individuals will be own speedy disintegration. wisely expended in maintaining the water supply of the State. It will require a very large sum of money to purchase these lands They are relatively of immense extent; and even considerable portions of them, valuable

The Reappearance of the Bloody Shirt. We notice that some of our distressed Republican contemporaries are beginning to raise the old cry, "A solid North against a solid South." The GORHAM-HATTON National Republican has never wavered in its allegiance to the Bloody Shirt, which it waved with great persistency over Manone's head during the Virginia campaign. Ever since he fight at Danville, which is known to have been instigated by the Readjuster leaders, or at least to have been the direct result of their incendiary speeches to the negroes, the Ommercial Advertiser of this city, faithful to the Stalwart traditions, has trampled upon the wretched Bourbons of Virginia, and denounced the terrible outrage upon the right of suffrage resulting in the success of the Democrats in that State. Now the muchenduring Tribune, at which the Commercial Advertiser has tlung so many fleers, libes, and notable scorns, follows meekly in the traces of the Stalwarts.

public. A legislator who properly represents

the community in general, represents them

The remarks of the Commercial Advertiser about Mahone's unsuccessful attempt to keep his hold upon Virginia are so rich in humor that we must treat the public to a specimen; and here is a choice specimen. It purports to come from Richmond:

" It is a struggle against that spirit which would have divided the Union in 1861 but for the sacrifices made during four years of carnage. It is the same bloody hand that Bourbonism stretched across the Po omac is Irely. The spirit that drove the men of the South, who hid not wish to do so, to fight the North, now drives the bravery to face the Yapkee during the war nor the that the money value of the Erie virtue to secure the confidence of their fellow men in an election for a petty office. Nine tenths of the honest confederate soldiers of Virginia despise Bourbonism to day as cordially as they fully appreciated the magnachase the whole Adirondack forest. We benimity of Gen. Grant, which was shown at Appointitox in 1885. They despise it because it is the offspring of secession and that cowardice which drove our poor, peoieve that the value of the Hudson River in noney to the commerce of this State and this city is every year infinitely greater than ple into civil war, and then skulked until the war closes and speaked into the Union under false pretences. It any sum it might require to purchase the the lenders of Bourbonism and the despoilers of Virginia were honest, good citizens, and had ever made a sacriforests upon which it depends; and we do not doubt that a wise and sound financial five for the people (instead of having first been slave drivers and then cowards in war), we should to day policy will preserve at any cost from dehave never heard of that intolerance which now save

We are white men and will rule!" and villages scattered along the streams of There is a fine old-fashioned flavor about It will cost in ten years twice as much this. This is the kind of talk which the Re as it would cost to-day to purchase these publicans thought the country would swallow in 1876. It's the kind of talk they were forests; and before ten years have passed, unless great commercial revulsions occur, scared out of a few weeks before the close of and unless the State interferes, these forests the canvass in 1880. It's good, tall talk of the

old sort. The Tribune, too, is very glad to sniff the slaughter of innocent Republicans from afar. It doesn't deal with facts at all, a process which has always been found to be fatal to "Southern outrages," but it tries to fire the Northern heart by whimpering over the Virginia election:

"The way in which the victory was won, and the spirit in which it was hailed, take us far back toward the days of White Leagues and Rifle Ciubs, Ku-Kiux-Kians and wholesale mussacres for political ends."

This is interesting. We have been trying to make out what the Republican party could say for itself next year. With its notorious record and its utter want of principles, upon what issue can it challenge the verdict of the people? The Commercial Advertiser and the Tribune seem to think that the Bloody Shirt may be waved again with advantage. Per haps it is as good an issue as the Republican party can find.

A Badly Wounded Party.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, publishes this interesting bit of news: "To the victors belong the spoils' is not Republican octrine, and whenever it is acted upon by Republicans

the party receives a stab." The Republican party has been stabbed, then, about every time that a Federal appointment has been made during the last

How many Democratic officeholders are there to-day under the Federal Government? The non-partisan cry is very attractive Republican bait to catch voters with, but the Grand Old Party has no further use for it in actual practice. The bait goes to the dogs

after the fishes are safely landed. It is rather late in the day to repudiate the spoils doctrine after steadfastly adhering to it for nearly a quarter of a century.

When business is resumed this morning people in New York will hardly perceive any indication of the wholesale change of time which was made yesterday, for the new standard time is here only about four minutes slower than the local clock time, and the time shown by clocks nearly always differs more than that from the true solar time. But at places situated half way between the standard hour meridians the difference between the new time and the local time will be half an hour, and the change may at first cause some little inconvenience. People will get used to it, however, just as they have always been used to having their clocks several minutes faster or slower than the sun. In fact, the advantages of the new system, especially for travellers and in the running of railroad trains, are so great and so obvious that they would counterbalance considerable local inconvenience. Besides, every locality can retain its own time for local uses if it chooses to do so: but it is not likely that many watches and clocks in the United States will long be run on the old time. From Maine to California miliions of minute hands and second hands will all keep step together, and only the hour hands will differ. When the clocks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and other Eastern cities are striking 12, those in Chicago. St. Louis, and New Orleans will be striking 11, those in Denver 10, and those in San Francisco . This chiming of clock bells from one edge of the continent to the other will mark the introduction into our time reckoning of some thing of the regularity of planetary movements for the steadily rotating earth will itself be the chief timepiece of all.

The jovial and universal ALEXANDER TAY-LOR. Jr., seems to be the victim of a species of what Mr. E. G. WHITE calls heterophemy. Mr. TAYLOR has been temporarily banished from the Stock Exchange for calling a brother broker "A d-d fraud," Yet Mr. Taylon is said to assert that he never looked upon his brother broker so coldly as to speak of him with so much heat. What he did say was in reference to a business transaction which he called "A d-d quotation." The similarity of the two expressions will at once strike the reader. The moral is, avoid profanity, which, as is evident from Mr. TAYLOR'S misfortune does not conduce to lucidity.

The Republican voters of this city have not as yet manifested any frantic desire to avail themselves of their opportunities for signing the rolls and becoming recognized nembers of the grand old party. The fact is that the machine Republicans of New York are not envious to have the management of the party pass out of their hands. They don't object to allow ordinary Republicans to vote, provided they will vote the machine icket, but that is all that can be conceded. The anti-machine members of the party are well aware that any plans on the part of the

managers to "enroll" persons not known to be friendly to the machine are more pretences too transparent to deceive. Comparatively few Republicans who were not members of the old district associations have taken the trouble to become members of the new organizations nanagers who are manœuvring for the Presi-The police succeeded in maintaining a moderate degree of harmony, and there was no dential nomination next year will do well to

does not seem to be very successful. In the opinion of eminent British and American authorities on naval architecture, Mr. Roach's new steel cruisers will be fine ships of the old type. They will not be good fighting ships nor good sailing ships, but they will be splendid ships to repair.

more than the usual amount of fisticuffs be-

tween the factions. The new arrangement

The Independent Republican movement in lihode Island, if wisely led, will do much for the redemption of the State from Ring rule. At the election last Spring the Independent Republican vote was about 4,000. Next spring

it ought to be double that number. In no State in the Union is there so much Republican Ring rule to the acre as in Rhode "What you are battling for," says the address of the Independent Republican Committee to the independent voters, "is relief from political despotism and the reorganization of the Republican party of the State on a more enlightened and liberal basis, so that a government of and by the people shall not utterly perish within our borders.

That is worth battling for. Break the power of the ANTHONY Ring!

Calcutta comes to the front as the next scene in the succession of world's fairs. Her exhibition is to open a formight hance. Great Britain and Australia have contributed largely. The magnificent feature of the show, however, will undoubtedly be the Indian, and most bril liant in this will be the display of jewels loaned by princes and chiefs. The collection of precious stones, and especially of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, is expected, indeed, to be of unprecedented splendor. There will doubtless be wonderful textile fabrics, also, in this part of the fair. To its British patrons of celebrity are joined such others, for example, as Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore K. C. S. L. and Nawab ALI KUDE SYND HUSSAN ALI BAHADUR of Moorshednbad.

The appeal for a foreign protectorate, which the Haytian Government is said to re gard as a possible way out of its troubles, would probably come to nothing if it should be made. France and the United States are the two countries that Salomon thinks of calling upon if he should find BAZELAIS too strong to be overthrown. But France in Tunis. Tonquin, and Madagascar has foreign entanglements enough to occupy her; while as to our own country, apart from its resolute policy of non-interference in the domestic troubles of foreign peoples, it would hardly undertake to shoulder the charge of a civil war in Hayti, after having refused to exercise a protectorate or even to acquire a port in San Domingo, the easterly section of the same Island, or to buy Si Thomas when the bargain with Denmark had been nearly consummated. Brother BLAINE no onger manages our foreign affairs.

"The honorable service record of the acused, and extenuating circumstances " form the ground of the President's mitigation of the sentence passed by court martial upon Lieut .-Col. A. P. Monnow of the Sixth Cavalry. While it is true that the court gave a unanimous commendation for the exercise of elemency, and while Col. Monnow's gallant services in the civil war are unquestioned, it is nevertheless true that if impartial action had been taken in regard to his irregularities in Washington while on Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, perhap the result might have been to spare him and the service from his subsequent offence. This last offence will now cost him suspension from command and forfeiture of half pay for a year and reduction in lineal rank to the foot of the cavalry Lieutenant-Colonels.

The Treasurer of the United States, in supporting the plan for the withdrawal of the three-cent nickels, suggests that as fast as taken up they should be recoined into fivecent nickels. The three-cent nickels should never have been coined. They have always been a nuisance.

Now we shall see whether the Republican minority in the House has the nerve to nominate the fat-witted KEIFER again for Speaker

MAHONE'S WAIL

He Repeats the Old Charges About Vio

Petersburg, Nov. 18 .- Mahone's address o the Readjuster party attacks Bourbon rule, defends the Readjuster administration, and repeats the charge that the recent election was carried by bribery and violence. He gives the following account of the Danville riot:

Upon Saturdae veening preceding the election, just after the Danville negroes had received their weekly pay and were buying elect sandar supplies in a crowled market place, and who peed market place, and who peed him. The flath coaled and no other negroes came to the rescue of the punished man. But the programme was not interrupted by this circumstance. An armed gathering of the "best people" of the "best and bravest" was conveniently near, and in a moment a mirrierous throng poured out of the building where they were assembled, opening a deadly fire upon the unarmed, defenceless, and flying nearons.

leadly fire upon the unarmed, detenciess, and nying nearnes.

How many were killed no one knows, and no one will probably learn the truth, for the condition of things probably learn the truth, for the condition of things this no natifies such that the truth cannot be learned. In the backs like does while running away; that no pistol shot was fired by a black man; that no wite man was injured, save by his own friends; that for days the poor virtims were found dead in alleys, in warrhouses, and under houses, like poisoned rate in a first days the poor virtims were found dead in alleys, in warrhouses, and under houses, like poisoned rate that had crawled away to die; that the negroes fled to the woods to the state of North Carolina, to the four whole of heaven; these are a few of the facts of this bloody, wholesale morder, which was telegraphed far and near by Bourbons as an insolent uprising of the blacks against the white.

Mahone asserts that the State would be now

Mahone asserts that the State would be now "bathed in blood," were it not for the forbearance of the Readinsters, and that the negroes "are shot down like does for party purposes by the beneficiaries of their toll for centuries." But "the reaction will come."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A more manly, just, and temperate article upon the persecution of the Jews never was penned than your editorial of today on that subject.

Every Jew with a spark of gratitude in his bosomand who among us has not !-will ever honor and re spect Tay Ses NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

From a Roman Catholic Ecclesiastic. In The Strofte-day there is an excellent and well-timed editorial on Jew baiting in England. These are the things which give your paper its wonderful power.

How a Chinamau Can be a Marquess. From the London Blustrated News

In the matter of the Marquess Tseng, "H. A. , recently from Shanghai, has kindly enlightened me, this point There are five degrees of nobility in China, for the

There are five degrees of mobility in China for the Chinese terms of which it became necessary to find approximate English equivalents. Hence the use of fight of Maradess, Karl. Viscount and Baron, as applied to Chinace high officers of citate.

Maradess, Karl. Viscount and Baron, as applied to Chinace high officers of conferred in the deserving subjects and are beredited and of the conferred in thirted scine. The chart sort for an official who has been invited buse becomes at last fall for election and argument its Marquess eldest son becomes at her failure a death an Earl, the Earl a son becomes at her failure and so on, there being a fail in rank in each generation until the perrage is extinct.

Origin of the Word Mississippi.

From the Majorine of American History.

The Mississippi is a good instance of the variations through when some names have passed. Its original spelling, and the nearest approach to the Algon again word, the father of waters, is Meche bele, a spelling still commonly used by the Louisiana Crooks, a preling still commonly used by the Louisiana Crooks, Tonti suggested Miche Sepe which is somewhat nearer to the present spelling. Father Laval still further modernized it into Michelp, which another father, Labatt softened into Missipi, the first specimen of the present spelling. The only changes since have been to overload the word with consumnity. Marquette added the first and some other explorer the second "as "making it Missipi) and an it remains in France to this day, with only one p. The man who added the other has never been discovered, but he must have been an American for at the time of the purchase of Louisiana the name was generally spelled in the colony with a single "p." From the Magazine of American History.

Where the Language to Wenk.

From the Philadelphia Call. Member of French Legation—"I no talk Anglaise vera vel. Ven I par in Wine vat I my " ton laise vera vel. Ven I par in Wine vat I my " ton streaming—" and my tone letteramine—" M of F L.—" Coom letteralie vera cot. Ven ozzer man my. Ton you say With pleasure—" M of F L.— Wir plaiser. But if I mot want to same, vat I zay zen. Congressman—Wint are you to say when you don't want to drain!—" Wint for the my distribution of the my distrib

IS MR. ARTHUR A CANDIDATE FOR RENOMINATION? SAVE THE FORESTS-SAVE THEM!

bear one fact constantly in mind. The old

The Stalwart leaders here believe that they

were cheated by both these men. They are

outspoken in the determination not to be be

trayed a third time by accepting any make

shift of a candidate who may be put up by way

Some of the most conspicuous leaders go so

far as to say that they would vastly prefer the

election of a Democrat to that of a Half Breed, or of any breed but a straight out Stalwart, who

in the event of an election could at least be

trusted to keep his word, and to redeem his

voluntary pledges.

They found that the most solemn engage-

nents of Garfield, made in presence of respon

sible witnesses and of his own free accord,

were absolutely worthless. He went all the

way from Mentor to New York in the early days

of August, 1880, to propose terms to the Stal-

warts, and he subsequently broke them, as if no obligation of honor had ever existed. Mr.

Arthur was one of the witnesses to this

It is pretended that the discords between the

Stalwarts and the Half Breeds have been recon-

ciled, and that henceforth they will be united in brotherly love. Whenever a practical test

comes to be applied to this sentimental unity.

The passions of faction rivalry may not be so

violent now on the surface as they have been,

because there is no exciting cause. But when

ever an occasion occurs to stimulate the old

rivalry, the bitter hostility which separated

these factions originally will be again as in-

tense as it was at the time of the first outbreak

In striving to conciliate the Half Breeds by

Executive favors and by other forms of recog-

ess, except so far as the immediate benefi-

daries and their personal following are con-

flattery from the few who have profited by

file, who regard President Arthur as an inter-

These advances toward the conciliation

been identified with Mr. Arthur's political for-

his organ at Washington that defeat has not

Chaudler Hard at Work.

Harrison Republicans, and of Republicans ac-

knowledging other chieftains for leaders, is:

What does all the noise about Arthur mean?"

to know if it is really true that the President

want to know if it is a fact that Gresham has

that Mr. Arthur is regularly on the track, and

The Republican National Committee which

s to meet in Washington in less than a month.

will be found in working condition for Arthur.

The meeting will be conducted so as to pro-

mote his candidacy. The Southern members

are to be or already have been satisfied with

the promise of a "vigorous policy" by Arthur.

together with intimations that under a certain

state of things he will assert the Federal au-

thority so as to "see them through the next

fight." This is the trump card which will be

The President's intentions are supposed to be

shown by the way he appropriates the result of

the recent elections to himself-even the elec-

tion in Virginia some events of which are to

e manipulated so as to count even more than

Mahone's success would have done. Chieftain:

like Sherman, Harrison, and Hale are greatly

disturbed at these doings by Arthur, without

as yet perceiving any way to turn the current

It is in the South that the President is play-

ing his game with the best promise of suc-

mill to its full capacity. It is expected to make

The Internal Revenue Bureau, when Col.

Evans was appointed as Commissioner, was

given over to such uses as Judge Gresham

should determine. This gentleman in Indi-

ana had been considered as not very practical

He had managed to create for himself a reputa-

tion as an independent, straightforward man,

to whom politics were distasteful, and who was

a sworn enemy to bosses and all their ways. If

this was his real character, probably no man

ever so completely changed in so short a

time. Old stagers long familiar with the devi-

ous ways of political bosses declare that they

have never known a more rapid learner than

Judge Gresham. When he was selected for

the vacant Cabinet seat the reasons that influ-

enced the President were much discussed; but

Gresham's aptness at learning has explained

all and made clear the President's wisdom in

the selection of this agent for executing his

purposes. To Judge Gresham was confided

the selection of Raum's successor. He chose a

gentleman who would look after the business

of the office, while Gresham operated it as a

political machine, despite any views which

Secretary Folger as a political factor is to be

reduced to the lowest quantity. If that does

not suit him he can resign. This was Chau-dler's idea when he failed in his attempt to

drive him from the Cabinet a year ago, and

when Folger observed, with all the mildness of

a mule with his feet braced to hold back, that

he intended to stand his ground and go out of

office with Gen. Arthur. The Internal Revenue

Bureau is awake and active for Arthur under

Some of Gresham's ideas and expedients

have already won for him, not only the confi-

dence of Arthur, but the admiration of Chan-

Proce and Verse.

G. Wath Childs, A. M., in the Philadelphia Ledger

The Same Poet in the Same Paper

Ny shroud is damp, my face is white; It is here I now must sleep; It is your tears that wet my shroud. Bear uncle, don't you weep.

Mobeson's Sentence has Also been Severe

From the Providence Evening Telegram.

The thief who stole lead from the Brooklyn Navy Yard naturally got a heavy sentence. Robeson of New Jersey is still at large.

lay signed by John Cecil and credited to the Arcadia

and we replied it as such. We now learn from the spring

Rein Republican that this poem was originally published in the Quarterly of Williams College in 1871, and that it was written by the Rev. William B. Terrett, how of

Saratoga Springs. It is a very clever poem, and we are

glad to know the name of its author

Like a rose in early morn Was our sweet Maria from us torn. Faded illies like winter's breath. She is now locked in the cold arms of death.

Judge Folger might have.

Gresham's direction.

dier himseif.

cess. Republicans are working the outrage

the South solid for Arthur against all rivals.

which he continues to create for himself

reserved for the right moment.

anybody who objects is going to do about it.

lews of Another Observer Gresham

eradicated his affection for Arthur.

have no solid substance. The smooth phra-

oper in the office which he holds.

from the other.

hese approaches may be gratifying, but they

erned. Smooth phrases of approval and soft

nition the President has not attained any suc

its real value will speedily be discovered.

creach of faith.

of compromise in the National Convention.

Stalwarts will never consent to support another

Haves or another Garfield.

The Press Awakening to the Greatness of The President's Relations with the Stal From the Boston Herald. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The Republican

Our esteemed contemporary, The Sux, calls upon its associates of the press to come up and help save the forests of the country. We respond with pleas-ure. We welcome the light of Tuz Sus on this point. and are willing to belp get up a blaze on the subject The importance of our forcets cannot be overestimated. The money value is enormous. The raw materials they yield—lumber, fuel, mark, &c.—are worth \$600,000,000. So other single crop equals the forest crop in value. Tw millions of workingmen are employed in harvesting this crop and working upon it. But the money value of the forcets of the country, as shown by their annual prodacts, is small when compared with their value as the reat modifiers and equalizers of temperature and moist ure. It is an unquestioned fact that, at the present rate of destruction, our great preserves of valuable lumber

will all pass out of existence within a few years unless some means are taken to moderate the consumption. It is equally true that the destruction of the foresta is hastened by the waste of careless proprietors and by the failure of the Covernment to protect those still i a possession. There is not a great deal that can be done by law to preserve our forests, but there is something and it should be done without delay, while we have left ome forests to protect. we have spoken of the duty on lumber—that should be taken off at once. We ought to encourage Canadian number to come in, instead of shutting it out. The doy

ernment, national or State, should preserve forests a he head of important streams like the Mississippi, th Hudson, Connecticut, Merrimac, Penobscot, Kennetwand Androscoggin, for instance, allowing the large los per to be cut at stated periods, but leaving the smalls growth to cover the ground and growup. The forest lands in the possession of the Hovernment, where such conditions do not exist, should be surveyed and sold at auction, because private proprietors will at least protect their property from waste. Where practicable, these timber lands might be sold with restrictions. The Tim age the planting of forests on the naturally treeless plains, has yielded no fruit, and might as well be repealed A wise measure would be the establishment of a Commission of Forestry, made up of men who know some thing on the subject—of whom the number is so limites that rejection would not be difficult-to consider the whole question and report what should be done. If a by that intelligent arboriculturist, Mr. Charles A. Dana editor of Tue Sux, and others whose studies have been

Congressman might be stirred to action for the preser vation of our forests Danger from the Adirondack Entirond

in this direction, we should be sure of a report of great value, and so ably presented that even the average

From the Albany Morning Expr We earnestly suggest to THE SUN that the great do not express the true feeling of the rank and the people of this State to day. And one of the mo effective agencies in increasing the danger is the Adiron dack Railway, which is now built to North Creek at the the Half Breeds have served to cool the friendship of many Stalwarts who heretofore have southern end of the forest and which proposes, under charter received from the State, to extend its lintunes, and to some of whom he is greatly inthrough the heart of the great forest to the St. Law rence. The company own a half million acres of timeer land, acquired for an insignificant sum, and researther ized, we believe to hold a million acres. They have redebted. If there has been any gain from one faction, there has been a corresponding loss cently put forth a prospectus, which dwells with specia As a candidate for the next nomination, the impliasis upon the great profit to be derived in stripping President will soon have an opportunity to test the sincerity of professions recently made hese lands, and in manufacturing and transportin number. They also show how rapidly the building of to him, and also to put on trial the fidelity of this road will denude the extensive forest lands belong former friendships which are said to have ing to other owners. grown lukewarm. Mahone protests through

It is well enough for Tux Scs to take a broad view of his whole subject and to show as it does, the dauget menacing the people along the Connecticut and the Mcr rimac, the Ohio valley, the Western plains and Califor nia. Here is a greater danger at our own doors, threat ening not only the public health, but also the commerce of the Hudson River and the Eric Canal, upon which the WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—On reaching town prosperity of the State and of its chief city so largely depends. We propose that the next Legislature shall re-peal the charter of this company, or modify it so as to the first inquiry of all Sherman, Windom, or empel the road, if built at all, to go around the wood instead of through their centre. If there is no legal ground upon which a forfeithre of the charter may be declared, then the company should be compensated for whatever actual damage they may be able to prove. It Leaders like Hale, Allison, and Dawes want has set himself up for a candidate. They could not be very heavy, for the company evidently have not as yet enough money to enable them to get more than a few miles beyond their original starting undertaken, with Chandler, to stock the cards for the Presidential game. The answer to point. But their recent exhibition of valuable lumber resources may enable them to raise the necessary funds questions of this sort is that it is indeed true to extend the line, and this would make a forfesture ore difficult than it now is. that Gresham and Chandler want to know what

There is also a railway extending from the Ogdensburg and Lake Champiain road at Moira which reaches a vas-tract of hitherto untouched forest in the North Woods It was built by a lumbering company, and its only object is to strip the woodlands. Under the old system of getting logs to market, work is confined to periods whe snow is on the ground and spring freshets can float the logs. But the railroad permits profitable work at all seasons, and the road is not only conveying large quantities of pine, spruce, and hemlock, to which ordinary logging is confined, but finds profit in taking the hardwood also, which is cut into lumber and shipped to markets where it is in extensive demand for manufacturing purposes. These operations may or may not immediate affect the sources of the Hiptson, but they are directed a a system of which the latter are a part, and as they must extend from year to year still further toward the centre they will undoubtedly cause great damage in the future if they are not causing it already. We should be gird to have THE SCS and the press generally aid in directing

The Forests and the Rainfall.

From the Playtsburgh Republican The depth of wisdom displayed by some of r city journalists when discussing matters pertaining to the Adirondack forests is beyond all ordinary powers f measurement. Look at this gem, for instance, from a ate issue of the Ecening Post

late issue of the Evening Post.

Forest covered lands are nearly niways fully saturated with water. What is the consequence? Every time a great rain visits such lands the automic must be a very sudden and a very great freshet.

Now, country people with ordinary powers of observation believe that this spouge like condition of our forest. lands is preventive instead of promotive of sudden freshets—that during intervals of drought this surface mass slowly parts with its water, keeping the streams fed, the same as water will trickle down from a saturat ed sponge, placed high and dry. Through this process, in dry times, the spongy covering of the forest surface is continually parting with its water, through the force of gravity, so that when rains fall they are absorbed by it instead of running off in torrents into the streams to create freshets, and thus the rains are held back and kept in reserve by this great natural sponge. Nothing seems plainer than this. If our city editor will come up this way next summer we will show him a mounts which within the memory of living men was covered with a light growth of timber and a thin soil of this very character. The soil would remain moist after a rain for months during a dry time, feeding brooks and springs at its base. About twenty five years ago a forest fire swept over this mountain, in an exceptionally dry time, and burnt it clean down to the old gness rock, since which about every gailen of water finds its way into the streams below within a few hours after it falls from th

clouds. And there is the whole cas Forests and Ploods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your weekly of Nov. 7 the subjects of this caption are distelligent men can refuse your conclusion that to preserve the equal flow of the Budson the forests around all its surces should be preserved. In my former letter or "Forests and Bainfail" I discussed principally the ef-fect of forests on the amount of rainfail, not supposing that the other branches of the subject, their influence upon the flow of streams and vegetation, would be doubted.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES. 1. The air is the fluid over all the earth which absorbs water, according to fixed laws. This absorption depends entirely upon its heat-for there is a point toward zero when it will absorb no moisture at all.

2. It absorbs water not in a direct, simple ratio to its heat, but in a geometrical ratio.

2. As it absorbs water in proportion to its caloric, or heat, so it loses it in the reverse order.

Cheerfulness Benutifully Inculcated, in Both Taking all the earth's surface, land and sea we may approximately say a given quantity of water is absorbed and discharged yearly in rain, dew, frost, ball, and anow : The days have passed away when a gladsome face was desired an index of a frivious mind not a sidenic and long drawn vienge the forcinner of every virtue. We know now that virtue and happiness go hand in hand, and that a good conscience, rood purposes, good hands, and agood health will bring with their circumstances of the countenance to the spirit, and light and gladness to the countenance. and that this is perpetual. The amount of water absorbed by the air, then, will be most in the hotter climes and in seas and takes, amounting in some places, it has been proved, to more than als cube feet to the square foot surface. Now from all the seas and water surfaces and wet soils where does this water go and how is if dis-charged? Ascending into the higher strata of air, on ac-count of its vapory expansion with heat, it flows off in many directions till it meets cold air currents from upper air strata, northern regions, or mountain heights, by which the calorie or heat being abstracted the water falls or is deposited in one of the many forms named. If the earth was undisturbed by man or natural forces in its dead and living matter, rain and its equivalents would forever and everywhere remain the same, but us man and the natural forces continually change the earth's surface, the minfail and its effects are continu

HAIN GAUGES' DELUSION.

ally changing

BAIN GAUGES' DELUSION.

Because the rain gauge in New York-city shows the same annual rainfail, it does not follow that there is the same annual rainfail everywhere. The rainfail may be the same in New York city because its surroundings have been and remain the same since the record was kept, when farther miand where rain gauges are not kept the rainfail may make continual changes. If the rain upon the Hulson Heights came from the near Atlantic probably the annual rainfail would be the

Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Penn vanis to the rain gange then the clearing of all the forests in the course of the transit would most materially affect the result.

The cleared purched surfaces of the States named

would send up heated strats of air, over which the rain clouds from the Gulf would pass and absorb it entirely, or else it, not meeting a colder stratum to extract its heat. would go on to New York to be there precipitated. So that we mus consider not only the effect of forests on the actual place where the rain fails, but the intervening space between the absorption of the water and its dos discharge.

THE EFFECT OF POLESTS ON RIVERS The rainfail, then, being descrained, how do forests affect its distribution? Let us now confine our remarks to the Hudson River and its heights. In forests there is a great deposit of leaves failen logs, roots, and decay ing branches, which receive the rain and hold it until it gradually goes into springs, rivulets, and crocks, which feed the great Hudson, and make it equable, and perential in its flow. But out away the forests and exposthe naked surface, and what then? The rains fail in torrents and run unobstructed into the rivers, and produce great floods in the rainy seasons and long dry months when without rain the river must be reduced to an unusual famine of water. If snow fells in the mountain heights, so much the more do these ef feets result; when the inciting of the snow in spring is more disastrous than even heavy rains. Thus the river is subject not only to unusual rises and fails, but as filled on with the soil gravel and stones which floods wash into the channel. If New York wants the Budson, then to remain nevigable forever, she must preserve intact a the forests on all its feeders and tributaries. The conclusion of Tax Sus that all the lowlands might be d-nuded of forests for culture, leaving the mountain heights for the forests, is short sighted, I think. I would say that every landholder everywhere should be forced by law to keep always a fixed part-say one fourth or one-sixth-in forest forever. More at another time on forests, simulte, and vegetation. C. M. CLAY. WHITE HALL, Ky., Nov. 11.

SUNBEAMS.

In Normandy it is no uncommon sight to see a driver refresh his tired horse with a pail of cider "Died of smoky chimneys" is Dr. Dudfield's certificate regarding the 745 deaths beyond the average reported in London last February.

The London Lancet denounces the imputrealer offering a hand-ome commission if they we Archdeacon Denison writes to the Lon-

don Fost. "Not many years ago we used to get Latin and now and then Greek correctly reported in the public papers. It is a very rare thing now." The late Bishop of Natal's will has been used by his son, Mr. F. E. Colenso. The prelate has it little beyond the proceeds of the three English pol-

es which form the bulk of his property in England.

Fence cutting will probably be the uppernost topic before the special session of the Texas Legis store. It is troposed to increase the penalty for cutting ences, and to fix a penalty for enclosing limit illegally.

-According to recently published statislies, there are at present 1 971,365 beehives in France, from which this natuum 10,897,284 pounds of honey and 1691 508 pounds of way have been taken, the value of which smoonits to \$4,000,250.

—Mr. Gabriel Chermes calls attention, in

the Journal der Is buts, to the fact that the hotels in Paris usually frequented by Germans at this season are empty. because they fear insult, and he warns his fellow citizens not merely of losing German customers, but of giving Prince Bismarck a pretext for hostility. -Some English Judges are adopting the

plan recommended by Mr. Howard Vincent at the Social Science Congress—that is, in the case of a first offence under extenuating circumstances, to suspend sentence and require the accused to find one surety for his cor behaving well, he is discharged. - The Limerick Board of Guardiana have

solved to take advantage of the Laborers' (Ireland ct by erecting 1000 cuttages, with half an acre of land stinched to each, for the accommodation of agricultural abovers in the Limerick Union district. The announce nent was received with loud cheers by a large number f laborers who awaited the result.

On the facule of the Palace Carignano, at Furin, a coloreat brouge tablet is about to be fixed th truest ever made in Italy, being 13 feet, wide by 33 feet long. It hears the inscription "Qui macque Vittorio Emanuele II" (there Victor Emanuel II was born). The letters are twenty three inches long; above the tablet are the colossal arms of Savoy with the royal crown in - More than fifty patents for the making

fammonia have been taken out within the last two cars in England, America, Belgium, France, Austria nd Germany. Many of the schemes have been patented and terminy, analy of the scientis apply to gas in all the countries at once. The patents apply to gas works, oil works, blast fornaces, alaki works, and sew-age works. Ammonia seems to share with electricity the present attention of the patentee world. - Tourguenieff's will consists of the follow

ng two lines, written in French by his own hand; J'institute madaine Pauline Viardot ma ligataire ut reredie en tous biens. Hougival, 14 juin 1883. Ivan fourgnemen. This holograph will has been recognized Tourgneniew. This holograph will has been recognized to be valid in Russia as well as in France, except as regards inherited property, which, according to Russian law, cannot be left away from the family.

The Senior Member of the Society of Confounters has just died in Paris. He was 81 years old. In 1808 the Empress Engenie, walking in the Bois de Boulogne, lost a splendid diamond bracelet. Celestin find it is a bush. He immediately informed the Prefect of Police of the fact, and received at the Tuileries the impress's thanks and the promise of an annuity of \$125, which he enjoyed until his death

-At the Seminary of the Foreign Missions in the Rue du Bac. Paris, where the missionaries are in-structed in Asiatic languages, there is a room full of hor-rible pictures which represent crucities that have been practised in different lands on former pupils of the house. Neophytes are made to study these pictures so that their nerves may be proved; and this ordeal is only one among many by which they have been previously

ested in discretion, temper, and endarance -Mr. A. T. Stewart, before building his Working Girls' Home, unght have profited by the exper iments which Napoleon III, made in the same direction The Cité, erected by him at St. Mande for factory g ris, proved a complete failure. The girls scoffed at it dubbed it "the Convent of Father Haussmann " and would have nothing to do with it. As great a failure were the E regulations for their moral well being, and would no inhabit these homes.

-Victor Hugo is back in Paris again after his long stay in Switzerland. His play of "Cromwell, which, though published in 1827, has never yet been per formed, is to be given for the first time this winter at the Odeon; and he will be busy for some time in super vising its production. The piece as originally written forms with the celebrated preface quite a large volume, and it will require a good deal of custing down to fit it for these. for stage representation. In its attered shape it will present the features of a comedy rather than of a dramp and will probably be so styled in the bills.

-According to the Vienna Tagblatt, the Crar has recently exhibited a very marked leaning to ward France. M. Jauris, the French Ambassador, when at a recent court dinner with his wife, was placed on the Crarma's right, and after the usual toast to the Crar, his Majesty proposed The Welfare of the French Nation which is sinverely and intimately connected with us.

The toast was drunk with all the honors, the guests standing, and the court hand playing the "Marsellapse" M. Jaures replied by proposing "The Health of the Lin-perial Family" and then of "The Russian People, the Natural Allies of Prance."

-The total average strength of the British Army in 1882 was 189 229 of all ranks of whom 1 261 were Household Cavairy, 15,487 of the Line, 4 388 Royal Horse Artillery, 28:051 Royal Artillery, 5:558 Royal Engineers, 5:723 Foot thearts, 12:519 Infantry of the Line Of the total 180:220 7:236 were officers, and 105,776 rona and file. The whole force was almost evenly divided between home and foreign service, 94,280 being in the United King four and 94,884 abroad. Of those at home d 322 were quartered in England, 3334 in Scotland, and 29,961 in Ireland. Of those strond on the lat of January last, 62.7 5 were in India, 13,029 in Egypt, and 22,178 in

-At Newcastle, England, lately, an ostler and he master were charged at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Craisty to Animals with Disconting a horse to cutting of a portion of its tail. It tail to improve its appearance was a custom that pre-valled all over England, and was known as docking Three veterinary surgeous said that it entailed upon the animal great suffering. The Bench said that in consider atton of that being the first prosecution in the north of England they would indict only a small fine but if another such case came before them the penalty would be

-Owing to the peculiarity of the Chinese characters, each of which represents a word not a let-ter, as in our Western tongues, the Dauish Telegraph ompany the Great Northern working the new Chinese lives have ad pied the following device. There are from live to six thousand characters or words in ordinary Chinese language and the company have provided wonden blue, or type for each of these. On one endthis misch the character is cut or stamped out and of the other end is a number representing the character clerk feculves a message to numbers and takes the block of each manifer franchitte land stamps with the opposite and the property linear entering and in departure and the property linear character on the manager framework and formation to the desiration. The sending clork of course, required above out the observations and formation to the desiration. Atlantic, probably the manual rainfall would be the to know the numerical equivalent of the characters of have their found for him.